

# Weekly North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY MUST BE PRESERVED.

VOLUME XVII.

CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1850.

NUMBER 840.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY  
**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

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THE above rules will be inflexibly adhered to. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

## THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

### OUR FIRST SEMI-WEEKLY.

We gave notice in our last that we should publish our first Semi-Weekly on Wednesday next, and our next Weekly on the Friday ensuing; but finding, after more reflection and inquiry, that it would be best to continue our Weekly on Wednesdays, on account of the run of the Mails, we have changed our plan and present our first Semi-Weekly to-day. The Semi-Weekly Standard will therefore be printed and mailed on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the Weekly Standard on Wednesdays, as heretofore.

Our enterprise, we are glad to inform our friends, is likely to be well sustained. We are in the constant receipt of subscribers both to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly; and the prospect in addition is, that our lists will receive considerable accessions from names brought in by friends, at the opening of the Legislature.

Our most grateful acknowledgments are due, and are hereby tendered, to those persons who have taken an interest in our success, and contributed by their exertions to extend our circulation. To our brethren of the Press also, we are under many and lasting obligations, for the very kind and liberal manner in which they have been pleased to notice our enterprise and humble labors.

Particular attention is directed to our "Terms," as published on our first page.

### CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1850.

We are indebted to Col. Little for the Census Returns from Camden, Carteret, Stanly, and Wayne Counties. A mistake having occurred in our publication of the Census of Wayne, in a former number, we insert that County again, together with all the Counties thus far heard from.

	1810.	1850.	Increase.
Hertford,	7,481	8,319	838
Pasquotank,	8,514	9,033	519
Tyrrell,	4,657	5,128	471
Wake,	21,118	26,468	5,350
Guilford,	19,175	19,731	556
Camden,	5,563	6,049	386
Carteret,	6,590	7,001	411
Stanly,	5,609	6,983	1,374
Wayne,	10,891	13,487	2,596

The above exhibits an increase of 12,491 in nine Counties. If the 79 Counties, large and small, should come in as the above nine have, the increase in population in this State, since 1840, will be a fraction over 100,000; but even with such an increase, we fear we shall lose a member of Congress.

### INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

Gov. Manly has appointed Col. James F. Taylor of this City, an Agent through whom Societies and individuals in North Carolina may forward articles for admission at the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London, in May, 1851. The appointment is an excellent one. No one would give more attention to this subject, or perform the duties in question with more intelligence and discrimination, than Mr. Taylor.

This Exhibition is to be a great Fair, at which the productions of all the nations in the world, both raw and manufactured, are expected to be displayed; and the result of this Exhibition, it is anticipated, will be a better understanding of the resources of various countries and climes, and a consequent improvement and advancement in the mechanical, agricultural, and commercial interests of the world in general.

The President of the United States has placed a vessel at the disposal of the Executive Committee at Washington, for the purpose of forwarding articles from this country; and a number of the Governors of the respective States have already appointed Committees to co-operate with this Executive Committee. Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, has appointed a Committee of twelve for this purpose, to act for that State.

### LITERARY NOTICES, &c.

Mr. Henry D. Turner has laid upon our table "the Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey," edited by his Son, 5th part, to be completed in six parts. This is a deeply interesting work.

Also, the "Illustrated Family Christian Almanac," printed in Boston, and published by the American Tract Society.

Also, the "Church Almanac," for the year of our Lord 1851. This Almanac contains a mass of valuable information in relation to the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, and in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the English Colonies. The list of the Bishops and Clergy, which it gives, and the statistics of the various Dioceses, must render it acceptable and useful, especially to the Members of that Church. It is very neatly printed; and so is the "Illustrated Family Christian Almanac," mentioned above.

Mr. Turner has also sent us a lovely miniature likeness of the immortal JENNY LIND. A friend, who has seen Jenny, and heard her sing, pronounces it an excellent likeness.

We regret to learn that the Steam Saw-Mill of W. S. Ballenger, Esq. of Johnston County, was destroyed a few days since by fire. We have not heard the extent of his loss.

## FREE COLORED PERSONS AND SLAVES.

Public attention in North Carolina has been for some time past directed to the importance of devising some plan for preventing the increase of free persons of color, and of ultimately removing them entirely from the State. A course of this sort has been rendered the more necessary, by the aggressions of the free States upon our rights and interests, and by the constantly increasing obligations upon us to keep a strict watch over the habits and morals of our slaves. It is due to candor and justice to say, that we have among us some free persons of color who are worthy and industrious citizens, and who deserve the respect and confidence of the communities in which they respectively reside; but as a general rule, this class of our population are vicious, idle, and disorderly, and therefore a dead weight upon the body politic. They consume, but produce nothing; and in addition to this they corrupt our slaves, and render them, in many instances, insolent and insubordinate. Any law, looking to the removal of free persons of color, would necessarily operate harshly upon that worthy portion of them already referred to; but a law for this purpose would most probably be general, and they, we apprehend, will be ultimately compelled to share the same lot with the vicious and disorderly. We propose no plan on the subject. We merely allude to it, in obedience to the demands of public sentiment, leaving it to our legislators to devise the plan and apply the remedy for this growing evil. It may be, however, that some measure may be adopted, which, while it will rid the State of the great mass of this class of our population, will at the same time permit those to remain, of a certain age, (say beyond sixty,) who can establish a good character, or who may be able to show (with a good character), a certain amount of property as the result of inheritance or honest earnings. This would operate as a reward for well doing to the industrious and deserving, and also cut off, by the restriction as to age, any chances for an increase of this kind of population.

One of the free States—Illinois—has already, by a Constitutional enactment, excluded free persons of color from coming within her limits; and Ohio is about to follow the example. The day is not distant, in our opinion, when most of the free States will adopt a similar course.

At the last session of the Virginia Legislature a law was passed appropriating \$30,000 and levying a tax of one dollar on each free colored man, to be applied to the removal of this class of persons from that State. This appropriation of \$30,000 is an annual one, and it will no doubt be increased in the future, if any increase should be necessary.

A friend at our elbow suggests that nothing would please him better than to see every free colored person in this State taken up bodily, and set down in the old-fashioned, law-and-order State of Massachusetts. Such an event would create a delectable stir among the descendants of the Puritans. It might serve to cool their affection for fugitive slaves, and incline them to restore the stolen property of the Southern people. Or we might visit them on this score in another shape, by offering a premium of three or four hundred dollars each, to be paid on due proof from the State Treasury, to each free negro who would report himself within a certain time as safely landed on the soil of a free State. This would diminish the evil in our midst, and at the same time please and gratify our Northern fellow-citizens.

It is of the first importance to the value of our slave property, as well as to the welfare and happiness of the slaves themselves, that our laws in relation to them and to free persons of color, should be rigidly enforced. We call upon the Magistrates, County Attorneys, and the officers of the law to be vigilant and diligent in this matter, and to see that the laws are observed. We demand this of them, in the name of the people, and by every consideration connected with this subject, which can address itself to their sense of duty and their consciences. Our space will not permit us at this time to point out the various laws on this subject, but they are well known to those charged with their execution. Among them, however, we may allude to two evils: One is, the hiring of their own time by slaves; and the other, slaves going at large on Sundays and at night without written permits from their masters or overseers. These evils ought to be corrected at once; and if the present law on the subject is not stringent enough, let it be amended at the ensuing session. By the 86th Chapter of the Revised Statutes it is made the duty of the County Courts to appoint Patrollers once in each year, whose duty it shall be to patrol their respective districts and preserve order among the slaves. Do the Courts perform this duty? Do they see to it that Patrollers, thus appointed by them, are active, vigilant, and faithful?

We take the liberty of calling attention to another provision of our laws, on this subject. By the 17th section of the Chapter on "Crimes and Punishments," it is enacted that any person who shall "knowingly bring into this State, with an intent to circulate, or knowingly circulate or publish within this State, any written or printed pamphlet or paper, the evident tendency whereof would be to excite insurrection, conspiracy, or resistance in the slaves or free negroes and persons of color within this State, or which shall advise or persuade slaves or free persons of color to insurrection, conspiracy, or resistance"—such person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall, for the first offence, "be imprisoned not less than one year and be put in the pillory and whipped, at the discretion of the Court; and for the second offence shall suffer death without benefit of Clergy." Now this section ought to be altered, in our humble opinion, so as to take away from such person his benefit of Clergy, and thus subject him to the death-punishment for the first offence. This is the section under which the *Reverend* Messrs. Crooks and McBride were indicted at Forsyth Court. McBride was convicted; and if the law had been as strong as it ought to have been made at first, instead of being at large, as he now is, under a light forfeiture by way of bail, the gallows would have risen up before him as the merited end of his folly and crime.

We shall allude to this subject again, in its various aspects; and in the meantime we hope our brethren of the Press will generally speak out, and give to their readers the benefit of their reflections and opinions upon this important matter. The Legislature is about to assemble, and our laws on this subject will doubtless be brought before it for revision and amendment. Under these circumstances, the Press can perform no duty more acceptable or proper, than that of collecting and condensing the views of their respective communities, so that the amendments, additions, and alterations proposed may not only be well considered and matured in advance, but be in accordance, as nearly as possible, with the wishes and judgment of the public generally.

## BOSTON NULLIFICATION.

Boston is just now the seat of great excitement, on account of the Fugitive Slave Law. Indeed, all Massachusetts, with the exception of Daniel Webster and a few of the faithful Democracy, appears to be arrayed against this law, and determined in the first place to evade it, and in the second to repeal it, if possible, at the next session of Congress. We copy the following articles from the Boston papers, showing the nature of the excitement and its extent:

**FUGITIVE-SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.** There was some slight commotion in this city yesterday, in consequence of the issuing of a warrant for William Crafts, and his wife Ellen, fugitives from Macon, Georgia, claimed by a person named Hughes, said to be a jailor, and acting as agent of the master of the Crafts. The rumors in circulation yesterday in relation to the affair were numerous, but the facts we believe to be as follows:

Mr. Hughes applied to Judge Sprague on Thursday for the warrants, and they were placed in the hands of George Devens, United States Marshal, that night, or early yesterday morning. It was known to Crafts and his friends that an agent was here in pursuit of him, and his determination was to resist seizure; and for that purpose he armed himself, and professed to wait for the officer and agent, at his residence in Cambridge street, where he also has a small shop, in which he worked as a cabinet-maker. In the course of the forenoon, however, his friends prevailed upon him to retire to the house of one Hyden, in South street. In the course of the day both houses were reconnoitred by persons in the service of the agent, but there was no attempt to enter and make an arrest. In the forenoon E. G. Loring and S. E. Sewell, retained by the vigilance committee as general counsel for fugitives, called upon Judge Sprague at his chambers, and interrogated him, specifically, whether he had issued any warrants, and, if so, against whom. Judge Sprague declined giving any reply other than to say that he regarded such warrants as standing upon the same ground as all other warrants, and therefore that he was not at liberty to make any disclosures in relation to them before they had been served. He also declined to answer whether he had or had not issued any warrants. At one time there was a large crowd near the court-house, and one white man made himself conspicuous at the corner of Franklin avenue and Court street, by haranguing the assembly, and advising them to resist unto the death, if any arrest should be made. Considerable crowds were also collected in Ann and Cambridge streets about the middle of the day; but, as no open measures were taken towards serving the warrants, the excitement died away during the afternoon.

**THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.** Yesterday afternoon, towards night, the excitement about Court square and Court street had subsided, and the only place of excitement, apparently, was at the west part of the city, where William Crafts, the fugitive against whom a warrant was generally understood to have been issued, was quartered. At noon yesterday it was advised by some of the particular friends of the fugitives to issue a circular, to be sent round to all the fugitives in the city. A circular was subsequently issued, generally circulated, and reading as follows: "To the rescue! Three fugitives about to be arrested! William Crafts supposed to be one! Be on the alert! No time to be lost! Friday, noon, Oct. 25, 1850."

During yesterday afternoon crowds continued to collect in the western part of the city, in expectation that some demonstration might be made. We understand that the United States Marshal, Mr. Devens, endeavored during the day to secure the assistance of constables, and other officers of the city government, in making arrests, but was generally refused. One of the constables—a good-looking, able-bodied man—said that he would go in he would leave the city, and go out to Porter's and board, and let the party "settle their own hash."

[By telegraph to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] BOSTON, Oct. 28. THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE EXCITEMENT. No arrest of fugitive slaves has yet taken place, and the city is quiet, although incendiary handbills are posted about the streets. Wm. H. Hughes, of Macon, Georgia, who came on to reclaim Crafts, has voluntarily given bail in \$10,000, to answer to a charge of slander in stating that Crafts was guilty of theft in stealing himself and clothes. Knight, who was arrested on Saturday afternoon for slander, came on here on his own private business, and was called on by Hughes to identify Crafts, whom he had employed in Macon. The vigilance committee has been increased to 100. C. G. Loring and other leading lawyers have volunteered to defend any fugitive who may be arrested. Crafts remains quiet at his house in South street. The houses in this part of the city are barricaded, and plentifully provided with arms and ammunition.

**THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE IS HIS CASTLE.** The Boston Journal states that, in inquiry of the marshal, Judge Sprague has intimated that the process for the arrest of a fugitive slave is in the nature of civil process; that in serving it an officer will not be justified in breaking open the outer door of any dwelling-house; that every dwelling-house is the castle of its occupants. This protection, however, is confined to the dwelling-house, or house where a person sleeps, and not to his place of business. It is also confined to the outer door. If this is left open, or if the marshal is admitted within it, he may break open any inner door.

Thus it is that the laws and Constitution of the country are disregarded and trampled under foot, in one of the most enlightened cities in America; and lawyers are found mean enough to advise the arrest of a master claiming his slave, on the ground that he had slandered the slave in saying he had stolen himself! As the Washington Union well says: "A lawyer who would advise such an arrest must be as ignorant of law as he is lost to all sense of professional duty. The words imputed to the witness would not be slander if uttered a thousand times. To say that they would be as absurd as to charge a man with slander for saying of another, 'He is guilty of murder—for he murdered a mad dog.'"

The houses of the fugitives in Boston are, it seems, "baricaded, and plentifully supplied with ammunition." The wronged and outraged slaveholders of the South look to the President of the United States to enforce the laws. High times, indeed, when runaway negroes, protected and fortified in the bosom of a sovereign State, are too strong for the laws of Congress and the Constitution of the land! Who has any thing to say now about Southern "disunionists" and South Carolina "nullification"? From the bottom of our hearts do we hope that the vile fanatics and their natural allies, the Free-soilers, may be overthrown and crushed in the contest now going on, and that the Union come forth unshattered and triumphant; but while we hope we fear also, for it is apparent that the deadly poison is circulating, more or less, in all Northern veins, and that the madmen now prevailing among large portions of the Northern people is destined to increase both in its intensity and sway. Here and there we can see a bright spot in the midst of darkness; but in the very "cradle of liberty" the sun of the Constitution now casts its pale and sickly beams.

We turn with hope to New York City, and to glorious old Pennsylvania, and to portions of Michigan and New Hampshire; but we expect nothing calculated to cheer any lover of the Union, or friend of Southern rights, from Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, or Maine. Who, we repeat, are the "disunionists" now? Let events, rapidly transpiring, give the answer.

The fate of the Union hangs on this result. There is no doubt of it. If the people of the free States shall crush this foul spirit of rebellion, and stand up to the Constitution and the laws, the States of the South will acquiesce in other measures already adopted, and the Union will endure; but if not, and this Fugitive Slave Law is repealed, or its vitality destroyed, separation will and ought to ensue.

## CHICAGO—JUDGE DOUGLAS.

We copy from the Washington Union the following Telegraphic account of the action of the City Council of Chicago, Illinois, with reference to the Fugitive Slave Law, together with the well-merited commendations bestowed by that paper on Judge Douglas, for his patriotic efforts in braving the storm of folly and fanaticism in that City. The Union says:

"We have received a telegraphic despatch, dated the 25th instant, from S. S. Hays, at Chicago, stating the efforts of the city council to nullify the late fugitive slave law, and the consequent assemblage of a large public meeting to disapprove of the act. We subjoin the interesting bulletin to our article."

Judge Douglas, of the Senate, addressed this meeting in a most able and eloquent speech, vindicating that law, and condemning the efforts to evade it. The effect was tremendous—the meeting unanimously disapproved the act of the council, and that body subsequently rescinded the act. Such is the force of truth, boldly, openly, and manfully maintained. Judge Douglas deserves the highest credit for his patriotic efforts to sustain the law and the constitution of his country.

We see in this memorable transaction the triumph of a great principle, which we have so often endeavored to impress upon our young countrymen. We see in this case the triumph of Truth when she is boldly and frankly vindicated. "Truth is mighty, and will prevail," but it is because she has champions worthy of her cause. Had Judge Douglas consulted the dictates of prudence, and shrunk from the contest, or had he entered upon the discussion with half his armor on, and shorn of half his moral power, he would not have achieved the decided victory which he won. Never was a more triumphant tribute paid to the cause of truth, maintained with firmness and advocated with eloquence, than in the effort of Judge Douglas on this delicate and trying occasion. That one single man should, by his moral courage and his intellectual resources, so successfully turn the tide of opinion in a meeting of 4,000 citizens—that he should, by a single speech, have effected an entire revolution of public sentiment, and that he should have induced even the council of Chicago to rescind its nullifying resolutions—is a feather in his cap, which any orator might desire to wear. We know not whether it is a higher compliment to the force of his talents or to the power of truth. With such champions, the Union may defy every attack. Let American patriots but boldly speak out in the North as well as in the South, and all sectionalism, all ultraism, all sectionalism, all disunionism would vanish, and the Union would stand upon a rock, which would defy all the winds of Heaven and all the elements of Nature to shake it from the firm basis on which it rests.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1850.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION:

"Great excitement in Chicago. The council has passed resolutions nullifying the act of Congress relating to the fugitive slave law, releasing the police from obedience, urging resistance, and denouncing our congressmen. Last night four thousand citizens assembled, the Mayor presiding. Senator Douglas made a great and glorious speech in defence of all measures of the compromise, and the fugitive-slave law particularly, effecting an entire revolution in public sentiment. It was resolved unanimously to sustain the law, and the action of the city council was repudiated."

—S. S. HAYS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1850.

"Since Judge Douglas's speech, the city council has rescinded the nullifying resolutions."

—S. S. H.

**THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.** We are gratified to notice the signs of improvement exhibited by the Democratic press of this State, both at the seat of government and elsewhere. Brother Holden is doing yeoman's service, and besides editing an able paper, publishes a handsome one. Our friend Eccles, of the Lincoln Courier, comes out in a new dress, and makes a very handsome appearance, and the matter is well worthy of the manner. Eccles is a trump. And then there is the Hornet's Nest at Charlotte, originally something of a Whig, and with Whig sympathies, until his honest convictions forced him into the ranks of the Democratic party. He is now on the right track, and although in some things we do think that he goes too far, yet, for all that, he errs on the right side, and can make out right. We have already noticed the improvement in the Goldsboro Patriot. We think it improved both in appearance and matter. We hope that our friend Robinson may be amply sustained. The Warrenton News is also a considerable improvement on the old "Reporter," and the Pioneer, at Elizabeth City, is a valuable accession to the Republican ranks. We have here only noticed those papers which have recently effected changes for the better on their "personal appearance." Many of our standard papers are as they were, and as such are always welcome. By the by, we have not said a word about a paper which we do think is rather neatly printed than otherwise—an unpretending little sheet published in the little village of Wilmington—the Wilmington Journal. We know the Editors very well, and think them reasonably good fellows and worthy of support, which, we have no doubt, a discerning public will award to them. Any one in North Carolina who can print a neater sheet can take our hat.

### Wilmington Journal.

Here's a health to the Journal and its worthy Editors: May its Price continue to be cheerfully paid, and may it always abound with a *Fulton* of the best matter.

But seriously, the Journal is one of the best papers in the State, every way, and the neatness of its typographical execution almost excites our envy. Success to it, and to the Press generally. Wilmington can boast her full share of excellent papers, from the Commercial, with its clear and vigorous articles, to the Aurora, starting us ever and anon with its bolts of sarcasm and its flashes of genuine Southern indignation.

**ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.** The people of Pennsylvania have given a majority of 73,340 in favor of an elective judiciary, and the constitution is to be amended accordingly.

We learn that the Consular to Havana, in Cuba, has been offered to Hugh Waddell, Esq., of Orange County. This is a "snag" office, and we presume that as a matter of course Mr. Waddell will accept it.

The Virginia Reform Convention, now in session at Richmond, has at length organized its Committee, and is now fairly at work.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

Affairs in England and France—Denmark and the Duchies—Colon, Farmer—Breadstuffs Firm—Sugar and Molasses advanced, &c., &c.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.] HALIFAX, Oct. 28. The royal steamer Canada, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 19th instant, and London to the 18th, being three days later than the advices by the Pacific. She left in about an hour, for Boston. She made the run to Halifax in less than nine days.

ENGLAND. The political and general news since the sailing of the Pacific, is, as regards England without interest. Five new Bishops have been created in the Anglo-Catholic Church. Cardinal Wisner has received the Archbishopric of Ireland.

The farming operations for the spring crop have commenced upon an extensive scale. FRANCE. The revenue returns for the past nine months have been published, and show an increase of 29,000 francs over the same period last year.

The National assembly has passed a considerable modification of the Cabinet taking place. The President's treatment of the army is the subject of much comment in the various journals. The cries of the army will be put down, and stringent measures taken to prevent insubordination in the army, or any feeling to threaten the republic.

The Republican and Orleans parties respectively have become consolidated, while the Legitimist and Bonapartist factions are daily becoming weaker.

By telegraph, we have advices from Paris to Thursday, which state that it is reported that if towards the end of the President's tour it should be thought right to ask the country to decide between a monarchy and republic, it was promised to throw no obstacle in the way of such proceeding. DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. Nothing new has occurred in the relative positions of the armies since the assault upon Frederichstadt. It is confidently asserted that diplomatists will be called in to adjust the difficulties with Hesse Cassel. All the newly appointed ministers are strong adherents to the Constitution. The popular voice is said to be greatly in their favor. The revolutionary feeling is increasing—upwards of two hundred officers have resigned their commissions in the army, which is now in a most disorganized state.

According to letters from Frankfurt, it is said to be the intention of the elector of Hesse Cassel to abdicate. The Prince of the Cassel will succeed him. In the last sitting of the College of Princes at Berlin, M. de Radowicz formally announced that the Prussian Government would not suffer the Federal Assembly to meet at Frankfurt.

A Congress of Deputies of all different committees had been established, to raise funds, in support of the Schleswig-Holstein war. Nothing special has been decided, however, beyond the publication of an address, and the passing of some strong resolutions.

THE MARKETS. Liverpool, Cotton Market, October 19. The Circular of Messrs. Holt & Co. notices a better feeling in the cotton market since the early part of the week, the depression then prevailing having passed away, and with a slight yielding in prices, although the quotations current last week are reported by the committee of brokers as current this week, and the market can be said really to present no new feature except at the very latest moment, there was somewhat more firmness. The week's sales amounted to 30,290 bales.

Tobacco continues in good demand, and prices fully sustained. Broadstuffs. In flour there is no change to notice. Sales are making freely at full prices as quoted last week. There is no change to notice in wheat—a fair demand. Indian Corn is steady without alteration in prices.

HAVER MARKET, Oct. 16. Cotton. Sales of this day 1,014 bales, at advancing rates. Sales of this week 5,540 bales.

## NEW YORK ELECTION.

The people of New York will vote on Tuesday next for Governor, members of Congress, and State Officers. Horatio Seymour, Hunker, is the candidate for Governor of the Democrats, and Washington Hunt, Sewardite, is the candidate of the Whigs. This election is attracting universal attention. It is destined to exert a very great influence over the politics of the country.

The Albany Register furnishes the following list of the candidates for Congress:

### CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Whigs.	Democrats.
1 A T Rose	John G Floyd
2 Obadiah Bowne	C S Bogardus
3 James Bowen	Emanuel B Hart
4	
5 James Brooks	Henry Arclarious
6	John Cochrane
7 John C Cruger	A Stevens
8 Thomas McKissack	Gilbert Dean
9 M Schoonmaker	Wm Murray
10 Edward P Cowles	Orson M Allen
11 Russell Sage	I Sutherland, Jr
12 J L Schoolcraft	David L Seymour
13 John H Boyd	Erastus Corning
14 Charles E Faber	I W Thompson
15 John Wells	Joseph Russell
16 Thomas J Marvin	Thomas J Marvin
17 H P Alexander	Alex H Buell
18 John W Grant	Preston King
19 Charles E Clarke	Willard Ives
20 O B Matterson	Timothy Jenkins
21 George H Chase	W W Snow
22 Henry Bennett	John J Taylor
23 John Williams	Leander Babcock
24 Vivian W Smith	John W Howe
25 Edwin B Morgan	Robert Halsey
26 H M Wallbridge	James C Smith
27 Wm A Sackett	P G Buchan
28 A M Schermerhorn	J S Wadsworth
29 J Horsford	Reuben Robie
30 Philip Church	R E Fenton
31 F S Marston	F P Stevens
32 Solomon G Haven	W M Sprague
33 A P Hassall	Sherman B Piper.
34 Lorenzo Burrows	

## THE UNION MEETING.

The calling for the Union Meeting on Wednesday evening will be for us in our columns to-day. The signers, numerous as they are, could have been doubled, tripled, or quadrupled, but "enough is as good as a feast," and there was no occasion for more. The signers embrace men of all professions, though most of them are merchants. The idea that this meeting originated through fear or cowardice as to the course of the South, or in any manner by Southern dictation, is as gratuitous as it is untrue. The meeting originated according to the best of our knowledge, in the purest and most patriotic purposes, in a love of the Union, in a determination to stand by the Constitution, in a common resolve to obey the laws of the land, in a detestation of fanaticism, in a weariness of agitation, and in an earnest anxiety to end debate upon settled questions of public policy. The signers wish to show the North, more than their countrymen of the South, that they are ready here, and now, to frown upon the spirit of Disunion, Dissension, and Nullification so life for mischief in our midst, and that, too, regardless of all legal restraint, and all sense of moral obligation.

New York Express.

This Meeting was held on Wednesday evening last. It was expected to be a great demonstration on the part of New York City, which is, in many respects, sound on the Slavery question. The Express of Tuesday last contains the names of some fifteen hundred persons to the call for this Meeting.

Immense deposits of iron ore have recently been discovered near Parkersburg, Va.

## Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 1st, 1850. NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

President Fillmore will probably issue his Proclamation for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, and place United States troops at the disposal of the authorities.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed the 13th of December as Thanksgiving Day in that State; and the Governor of Maryland has appointed the 28th of November for that State.

New York, October 31st, 1850.

A great Union Meeting was held last night in this City, and was largely attended. George Wood presided, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered in favor of the Union and in opposition to anti-Slavery agitation and fanaticism. A letter was read from Daniel Webster, strongly in favor of the Constitution.

NEW YORK MARKETS. Grain unchanged; flour firm; and tobacco, both leaf and manufactured, tending upwards.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1850. Important from Boston—Determination of the Marshal. The Law of '33 in Boston—The duty of the North—Course of the South, &c.

Private advices from Boston render it probable that a fugitive-slave riot will come off to-morrow, or some day this week, and that the law will be enforced, at all hazards, without any interference on the part of the federal executive. The marshal will summon a posse under the act and the act will be enforced. We shall see whether the Bostonians will counteract resistance to the law, and a practical nullification of the law. Their action will give tone to public sentiment in all the Northern States on this subject. It is with them to decide the question whether the law can be enforced or not. Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Horace Mann, and Mr. Quincy, and Mr. J. G. Whittier assert that it cannot be executed.

Mr. Quincy, true to his peculiar principles, advises resistance. With a view to encourage it, he asserts that no fugitive has ever been delivered up, in Massachusetts, under the act of 1793. He is mistaken as to the fact. I